NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1888. --- TEN PAGES.

FOR THE RESCUE OF STANLEY FEATURES OF BARTELLOT'S EXPEDITION.

AN ADEQUATELY EQUIPPED FORCE TO TRACE

THE EXPLORER STEP BY STEP. London, August 24 .- Dispatches from St. Paul on Wednesday, state that Major Bartellot's expedition in search of Stanley is composed of 640 carriers and 100 soldiers, recruited by Tippeo Tib. Three whites, Rose, Troupet and Samesson, accompany Bartellot, Samesson heading the advance. Bartellot proposes to trace Stanley step by step. The force is heavily laden with supplies and advances slowly At the end of June news reached Camp Tambunga that the first stages of Bartellot's moreh were well over, but no information from Stanley was received.

COMMENTS ON THE SEIZURE OF MASSOWAH. Berlin, Aug. 24.-Semi-official journals here do not consider that the seizure of Massowah by Italy will affect peace. They say that Oriental questions must be regarded from a point of view of respect for treaty rights, order and peace. If France becomes convinced that in incidents like the Massowah seizure Italy has supporters commanding respect, the world will perhaps in this instance. They say that the meeting of Prince Bismarck and Prime Minister Crispi will consolidate the relations of European nations in more directions

FEARS FOR MR. DILLON'S HEALTH. Dublin, Aug. 24.—"The Freeman's Journal" says that the treatment to which Mr. Dillon is subjected in

Dundalk Jail is seriously impairing his health, and that he has already lost seven pounds in weight.

THE GREAT EASTERN ADRIFT FOR HOURS. Lendon, Aug. 21.-The ing Storm Cock was towing mammoth steamer Great Eastern from the Clyde to Liverpool last evening, when an enormous sea was encountered and the hawser parted. The Great Eastern vanished in the darkness in a westerly direction. The big vessel was laboring heavily. The Great Eastern passed Llandudno, Wales, to-day, bound for the Merscy. She is safe.

THE DANISH KING VISITS EMPEROR WILLIAM. Berlin, Aug. 24.—King Christian of Denmark, a-companied by his brother, Prince John, arrived here at 9 o'clock to-day. They were met at the railroad station by Emperor William and Prince Henry. The Emperor and the King kissed each other several times. The route to the eastle was lined with people, and much enthusiasm was displayed.

GERMANS INVADE THE GOLD COAST.

London, Aug. 24 .- Advices from Acora, in the Gold Coast Colony, say that a force consisting of blacks and Krosboys, commanded by three German officers, has occupied Addelar, to the northeast of Salagha and near the Daboman territory. The invaders have hoisted the German flag, have built a fort and have named the place Eismarchburg.

FATAL SPREAD OF CHOLERA ON A VESSEL London, Aug. 24.—Choicra broke out on the Portu-guese transport India while bound from Macao to Mozambique, and within forty-eight hours there were thirty eight cases, twenty-four of which proved fatal.

EIGHT NEW CASES IN JACKSONVILLE,

ONLY TWO DEATHS-INDIGNATION AT A THREAT ENED EDICT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Jacksonville, Fia., Aug. 24 (Special.—Dr. Neal
Mitchell, prosident of the Board of Health, reports eight new cases in the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock this evening. Deaths as follows: Frank Martini and Mrs. Lucy Fort. The patients are Deaths as follows all doing well. This makes a total of seventy-eight cases and twelve deaths. The Board of Health, eatisfied with holding their meetings with closed doors and excluding newspaper representatives, now pro pose to keep from the public the names and addresses of yellow fever patients, and to give only the number of cases. As to the reason for such a strange and unusual determination the people are un-Thousands of people absent from the city are to be deprived of this very necessary information, many of whom have near and doar ones here in the city, and no way of ascertaining their condition, except through the newspapers. There are practically no mails from here, and the reports of the special correspondents are the only means left to relieve the minds of friends.

announced that a conference would be held at Orange Park to-morrow between the Boards of Health of the different counties, as there were reports to the effect that the authorities of Georgia were about to consult with Surgeon-General Hamilton, with the idea of preventing through transportation of passengers from Jacksonville to points which are willing to receive them and have offered a refuge, resolutions were adopted declaring that such obstruction to the flight of refugees would be unprecedented, wholly unnecessary, and under the circumstances opposed to the ordinary dictates of

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 24.-The news from Jacksoncille in regard to the rapid increase of yellow fever there created great excitement among the refugees been. A telegram which has been received stating that the Board of Health had decided to give no more names of the sick or dead to the public, has caused much indignation. The refugees held a meeting to-lay and passed strong condomnatory resolutions.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Superintendent Rancroft, of the Railway Mail Service, to day received a telegram stating that W. J. Ballentine, a postal clerk on the route between Wilmington, N. C., and Wayeress, Ga., pad been taken ill with yellow fever, and had been removed to his home in Blackshear, Ga. In consequence, Blackshear has been quarantined. here created great excitement among the refugees

HE IDENTIFIED THE WRONG MAN.

A BROKER SUPPERING THROUGH A CASHIER'S

William Gantz, of the firm of Gantz & Osborn, Insurance brokers, No. 176 Broadway, has passed through an experience which he will not forget for some time. Since Monday last he has been confined the Tombs under the stigma of a crime of which he was wholly innocent, and the circumstances of the case were such that he would undoubtedly have been convicted had not the real criminal been acci dentally discovered. On the day mentioned Police Captain McLaughlin, of the Old Slip Station, was in formed that two forged checks for \$15 cach, purporting to have been made by Horace Moody, of the firm of Leonard & Moody, insurance brokers in the Cotton Exchange, and drawn on the Mechanics' National Bank, had been presented to and cashed by J. M. Hill, casher at Delmonico's down-town restaurant. The description given of the person who presented the checks corresponded with that of Gantz, who is a cousin of Horace Moody. A decoy letter was at once sent to Gantz, inviting him to Moody's office, to settle some business matters previously discussed. Gantz promptly appeared, all unsuspecting of the trap laid for him, and when arrested his amazement was equalled only by his indignation. His protesta-tions of innocence, however, were unavailing, for Hill positively identified him as the man who had presented the checks, and the head waiter corroborated

Not long after Gantz's arrest, Captain McLaughlin received information that another forged check, bearing Mr. Moody's indorsement and drawn on the by an American District messenger boy to the cashler at Delmonico's, accompanied by the following note Kindly cash indorsed check and charge us same, and greatly oblige, Stewart & Parker, No. 62 New-st." On the back of the check was the indorse ment and the words, "Pay to the order of Delmonico." Payment of course was refused. When monico." Payment of course was refused. When shown the check, Mr. Moody thought he recognized the handwriting of Charles E. Keeler, a former clerk. This crew was taken up and, after the usual delay feeler was acrested on Thirsday night at his bone in Yonkers. He confessed his crime and also acknowledged having forged the two checks which caused the unjust arrest of Gantz. Keeler pleaded guilty before Justice Power yesterday and was held in £1,500 bail. Gantz was discharged. Keeler somewhat resembles Gantz in general appearance, but how Cashier Hill could have mistaken either as the did is not understood.

A PEW INDIANS CONSENT TO SIGN.

Pierre, Duk., Aug. 24.-Messrs. Pratt, Wright and Cleveland, members of the Sioux Commission, passed the day in Pierre, coming down from Standing Rock in the steamer Rosebud. They are on the way to the Crow Creek Agency at Fort Thompson. They say the only opposition at Standing Rock was from the chiefs. his opposition is rapidly disappearing, as is shown by the fact that as the boat was leaving two chiefs, Big Thunder and Standing Bear, came aboard and standing Bear, came aboard and a leading physician here, was sued to-day for standard, and a telegram was received this evening stat. \$10,000 by Colonel R. B. Trowbridge, who alleges by the fact that as the boat was leaving two chiefs,

ing that two more chiefs had signed. Captain Pratt that the doctor allowed Mrs. Trowbridge to meet expresses the belief that on their return to Standing Rock every Indian will sign, and he has not the slightest doubt that the treaty will be ratified. Indians came over the river in large numbers when they heard the Commissioners were here and have been signing all day. The Rosebud left here at 5 o'clock last evening for Crow Creek, 100 miles below here, going from there to Cheyenne Agency.

SALOMON TO SAIL FOR FRANCE.

CHATTING PLEASANTLY ABOUT HAYTI.

THE EX-PRESIDENT EXPLAINS WHY HE ABDI-General Louis Salomon, the ex-President of Hayti, his wife, sister, Mme. Emille Pierre, daughter and private secretary, General E. Laffontant, arrived here yesterday on the Cinfuegos, of Ward's Line. They were driven to the Hotel America, at Fifteenth-st. and Irving place, and remained there until evening, when went on board the French Line steamship La Champagne, on which they will sail this morning.

A Tribune reporter found the General sitting quietly on the upper deck of that steamer in the evening. He is about six and a half feet tall, has perfectly white hair, and his complexion is correspondingly black. He is seventy-three years old and is now somewhat enfecbled. As his knowledge of English is slight, Captain V. De Mestre, a Cuban merchant, who was one of his fellow voyagers from that In regard to the circumstances under which he left Hayti, he said: "I have done all for Hayti that lay in my power. I have been betrayed by men who pretended to be friends of the Administration. I have not been at all well for the last year, and intended to resign on 2d of September. With that purpose in view in the last of June I issued a call to the governors of the different districts to meet in the capital on the 14th of August, at which time I have handed in my resignation. On the 4th and 7th of July the adherents of my opponents burned some of the public buildings and part of my own property in Port-au-Prince. I discovered the name of one of the incendiaries, and he was shot by my orders. Then my enemies tried to lay the blame of the work of these men on my shoulders. Those who aspired to fill my position continued to raise disturbances; and I could have put them down by force, but I determined not to resort to that. So, on the 10th day of August, I abdicated. I went on board the British man-of-war Canada, and sailed to Santiago-de-Cuba, whence I came to this country. I will now go to Paris, buy a home and spend the rest of my life there. I am tired of this endless struggle.

"I have left the Government of Hayti in a sound financial condition, and I want to see what is going to be done by my successors. I don't think they can do any better anyhow. The provisional or revolutionary Government is now in the hands of Bolsrand Canal. General Thelemaque is to command in the North. Herard is the Military Governor of Port-au-Prince, and he betrayed me. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies were dissolved some weeks ago, and Canal is afraid to call them together again for fear that they will elect as President Thelemaque, who is more popular. I wish to say that Mr. Thompson, the American Consul at Port-au-Prince, has been extremely kind to me. The Secretaries of War and the Treasury are living at the English Consulate. I emphatically deny the statement that I have sent any Government money to France."

General Laffontant, the private secretary, is an President; and does not possess the dignity which is a characteristic of Salomon. Madame Salomon is a white French lady; has dark, wavy hair; is much younger than her husband, and is attractive in appearance The daughter is a bright-looking little mulatto girl, five years of age.

E. D. Bassett, the Haytien Consul at this port, vesterday arrived here from Bayti on the steamer Prins Mauritz. He says that Laffontant was trying to run the Government to suit himself; and tha to run the Government to suit himself; and that Salomon was a mere figurehead; which was largely the cause of the revolution. Mrs. Thompson, wife of the United States Consul at Port-au-Prince, who accompanied them from Onba, informed a reporter that the Haytien party trid to get rooms in the Hotel Martin, at University place and Teuth-st. but were refused on account of their color. Captain de Mestre said that the party looked at it in that light, and were indignant about it. The hotel clerit said that this was untrue; that there were no available rooms.

PESIDENT SALOMON DRIVEN FROM HAYTI. HOW THE REVOLUTION UNDER GENERAL TELLE. MACHE WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

Washington, Aug. 24.-The Department of State has received a report from United States Consul Goutier, dated August 13, in regard to the recent revolution in Cape Haytien, in which eight Arondissements headed by General Tellemache took up arms against President Salomon, and forced him to leave the country. He says that on Saturday, August 4, the Consular Corps were invited to call as the Arondissement, and on doing so General Tellemache addressed them in regard to the proposed revolution. He spoke of the illegal and arbitrary acts of the President Salomon; his violation of the Constitution; his arrests of Senators and other eminent citizens, keeping them in prison for months and years without granting them a trial; his wasting of the people's money; his having a number of innecent men shot, etc. Tellemache said he had served President Salomon faithfully, and when the President had sent for him so go to Port au Prince, he had refused to do because his friends there told him he would be imprisoned en his arrival. General Tellemache said he considered it his duty to his country and to his manhood to assist in bringing about a new order of things. He thereupon announced that he would take up arms the following day. He added that he had convened the consuls of the different nations to assure them that the interests of foreigners natives would be alike protected, and that there would be no disorder in the city. Consul Goutier says that order and security reign at Cape Hayten and that were it not for the soldiers and the armed men on the street, it would hardly be believed that they are in the midst of a revolution.

THAT OPIUM SMUGGLING RING.

THREE MORE ARRESTS AT OGDENSBURG - TWO FEDERAL EMPLOYES IN THE NET.

Buffalo, Aug. 24.-Deputy United States Marshals Cavanagh and Kranz, of this city, arrested in Ogdensburg yesterday three of its most reputable citizens, Stone, a lawyer; Nathaniel H. Lyttle, jr., Deputy Collector of Customs at Ogdensburg, and William J. Cumminsky, janitor of the Custom House Warrants for their arrest were sworn out before United States Commissioner Fairchild here by J. J. Crowley and Maurice F. Holohan, special agents of the Treasury Department. The charge against them is the stealing of opium, held as contraband by the Government, This is an outcome of the arrest of Erwin R. Gardner, which took place at Ogdensburg last winter, when he and his cousin, Ephriam Gardner, were captured with nearly \$25,000 of opium in their possession. It will be remembered that Erwin Gardner was arrested a day or two ago in Chicago in connection with the same case. It was proved that he had been offering optum for sale there, and it did not take long for the Government officers to discover that it was smuggled; in fact, it was part of the identical optium which had been found in his possession and that of his coustn last winter. The optium had been placed in the Custom House at Ogdensburg for safe keeping. The prisoners were brought to huffalo and held in default of \$20,000 hall each, to await the result of the examination now in progress.

BORING FOR OIL IN CONNECTICUT.

A COMPANY FORMED TO SINK WELLS IN SOUTH-

BURY. Southbury, Conn., Aug. 24 .- There is much excitement in this neighborhood in view of the belief that soon will be developed here another mineral oil region, and that the farmers who have not sold out and gone West on new lands will be able to live better than heretofore. Owners of land in this town, in Woodbury, Southford and Oxford are beginning to stiffen up on their estimate of value of property, believing that the recent discovery of petroleum or sock oil about a mile west of the centre of this town, on what is known as the Wheeler place, will not prove absolutely local, but that it will be found in other places along the valley. A company has been formed of twenty men from Waterbury and Southbury, of which ex-Mayor Mathews, of Waterbury, is presider Teams have been at work for several days hauling machinery and lumber for the works, and a well is to be bored at once. Four expects from the oll regions of Pennsylvan a have been employed to superintend the weak.

Jonathan W. Ingersoll in a room adjoining bis office. Recently Trowbridge brought suit against Ingersoll for \$20,000, alleging that he had allenated his wife's affections. He then petitioned for a divorce from his wife. A few days ago Mrs. Alling petitioned for a divorce from her husband, alleging that he had been improperly intimate with Miss Daniels, a professional nurse.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE FOR NEW-YORK THE HOUSE AGREES TO THE CONFERENCE REPORT

Washington, Aug. 24.-Mr. Dibble, of South arolina, submitted the conference report on the bill for the erection of an appraisers warehouse and custom house in New-York city. The bill provides for the purchase of a site at a limit of \$850,000 and the erection of a building at a cost not exceeding \$650,000. The report was agreed to; and the House went into Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The pending question was on the appeal, ruling out the provision for the payment of the French spollation claims on a point of order. The House, however, was unable to develop a quorum and adjourned.

BONDS OFFERED AND ACCEPTED. Washington, Aug. 24.-To-day's bond offerings aggregated \$233,500, in lots as follows:

Four per cents registered, \$9,500 at 128. Four and a half per cents registered, \$224,000

The Secretary of the Treasury accepted the following offer of bonds to-day: \$0,500 registered fours at 128.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

TO PUT UP WEST-BOUND FREIGHT RATES. There is a movement on foot among the trunk lines which promises to settle one of the minor features of disturbance over freight rates. Some months ago Commissioner Fink granted differential rates on westbound freight to the Eric and other weaker lines, on traffic to Cleveland and beyond. The Eric applied these differences to points east of Cleveland, and invaded territory which is claimed by the Pennsylvanta Rallroad. The latter retaliated by reducing rates without the authority of the Commissioner, and the result was a war of small proportions to interior

Recently the Vanderbilt managers sought to bring about a better condition of rates, and at a meeting of the freight committee of the trunk lines it was agreed to surrender all unauthorized differentials and to withdraw those authorized from the points not covered by the Commissioner's authority. The representatives the New-York Central and the Pennsylvania voted for this action, subject to the approval of higher That approval has been given by the Centrail, and favorable word from the Pennsylvania man-agement is expected daily. This will advance rates materially on tariffs to a large number of competitive trunk line points, and to places that are not ordinarily considered competitive.

DESTROYING CHANCES OF A PASSENGER WAR. The Western railroads have effectually bottled up the immigrant rate war within trunk line territory. so far as St. Paul and similar points are concerned At their Chicago meeting they revoked the authority given to the trunk lines to base immigrant rates to the Northwest by deducting the commission from the tariff rate west of Chicago and adding the net figure to the 85 rate from New-York to Chicago. In consideration of this concession by the stronger lines the ordinary-looking man. He is as black as the ex- Wisconsin Central has put back its first and second

A meeting of the passenger rate committee of the trunk lines has been called by Acting Pascenger Agent Richards, of the New-York Central, to prepare revise schedules of immigrant rates to the Northwest founded this action. It is expected that the roads reaching Missouri River points will follow the course of the Chicago lines and prevent the cutting in immigrant fares from extending in that direction. It is now believed by railroad men that all possible danger of a general demoralization of passenger rates threatened by the Chicago and Alton, the Wisconsin Central and other similar lines will be averted.

TO ARBITRATE THE IMMIGRANT RATE WAR. The agents of the various trunk lines who have presumed that they were to continue the immigrant rate war as long as they pleased or until the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company would subnit to their dictation, or until the others consented to allot the percentage of business asked for by the Delaware and Lackawanna, were yesterday surprised to find that Judge Cooley, one af the Interstate Commerce Commissioners, had come here to make an investigation of the troubles and to call a meeting of the other members of the Board to arbi trate matters. Judge Cooley was at Costle Garden all the afternoon. He said in answer to an inquiry

" Matters have hardly assumed a shape yet that I Antiers have hardly assumed a shape yet that it can state to the public what we propose to do. Shall we restore rates? Well, we have authority to see that the law is not violated, but I don't think we would undertake to put up the rates of fare. I believe it to be inimical to the interests of the railroads and to the public, and not in the interest of the immigrants, to keep up this war of rates. I shall remain here for several days, but my work will not be facilitated as I wish it might, as there are so many people out of town."

ARGUING IN PAVOR OF THE OREGON COMPANY The hearing of the suit brought by Brayton Ives others against Elljah Smith, Prosper Smith. Sedney Dillon and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, to restrain the company from building a bridge over Snake River, at Riparia, Washington Territory, and from building branch lines in Idaho and Washington Territory, was resumed yesterday before Judge Patterson, in Supreme Court, Chambers. Ex-Judge Dillon, on behalf of the defendants named, contended that his clients had not violated the agree ment made with the Northern Pacific Company had simply proceeded to carry on such construction work as was necessary for facilitating the traffic an work as was necessary to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. Edgar M. Johnson, of Hoadly, Lauterback & Johnson, on behalf of the company, also argend in opposition to the motion. The further hearing of the case was adjourned until Tuesday.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE San Francisco, Aug. 24.—An overland train that leaves this city at 8:30 a. m. is to be discontinued after September 1. This is the train which the Central Pacific started last spring, and which has been known as the Overland Fiver. Hereafter, there is to be but one over-

and train daily on that road. Susquehanna, Penn., Aug. 24.—The offices of the Sus-quehanna division of the New-York, Lake Eric and West-ern Railread Company will be moved from Elmira to this

ern Hallread Company will be moved from Limits of the place. It is said that the offices of the Jefferson branch of the same company will follow at once.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—An effort is being made by the managers of the Vanderbilt lines and Chairman Blanchard, of the Central Traffic Association, to bring about a further advance in dressed beef and live stock rates from Chicago Wice Persident, I. N. Mechilouph. rd points. Vice-President J. N. McCullough, erday, said that while the situation was discouraging Eastern roads, yet he did not believe that peace could be restored just yet. In order to secure harmonious rela-tions between the various roads, and give each a fair proportion of the business at profitable rates, the Chicago and Atlantic and Wabash would have to join the com-

bination, and all lines would have to be placed on an equal footing as regarded rates. Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 24 (Special).—The Niagara Central road, which has a line partly built from Niagara Falls to Teronic, has nearly completed arrangements to connect with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at Black Rock, crossing the Niagara River over Grand Island, below the International Bridge. The river on each side of the island is narrow, and two bridges could be creeted for much less than the International Bridge cost. This route would shorten the distance to the Falls about seven

A DAUGHTER OF WARD LAMON SEEKS DIVORCE. Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 24 (Special).-Mrs. Dollie L. Carnahan has filed a bill in the Circuit Court of Vermillion County. Ill., at Danville, asking for a divorce from her husband, William M. Carnahan, and separate maintenance. Mrs. Carnahan is the daughter of Ward Hill Lamon, who was the warm friend of Abraham Lincoln and wrote the latter's biography. Mr. Lamon was the Marshal of the District of Columbia during the Rebellion, and before the war practised law at Bloomington and later at Danville. Mrs. Carnahan is now a clerk in the Pensien Office at Washington. Her husband is a son of General Carmaha, superintendent of the Solders and Sallors' Home at Quiney, Ill. She avers that on March 5, 1865, her husband deserted her and has not since contributed to her support; that he treated her cruelly and is an habitual toper.

IGNORED THE QUARANTINE LAW Philadelphia, Aug. 24.-A warrant was issued today by United States Commissioner Edmunds for the rest of Captain Mumford, of the British steamer Earnwell, for violation of the United States Quaran tine law. The allegation is that the vessel, which sailed from Santiago de Cuba, was infected, and she slipped by the station at Delaware Breakwater without

CLEVELAND'S SOMERSAULT. DEMOCRATIC JOY OVER THE PRSIDENTIAL

SPECTACLE SOMEWHAT LESSENED.

SOBERING EFFECTS OF THE SENATE DEBATE UPON THE DEMOCRATS-CLEVELAND'S BLUN-DERS AND PRETENCES CLEARLY DEMON-STRATED-THE REPUBLICAN POSI-

TION ON THE PRESIDENT'S DE-MAND FOR RETALIATION-

sage. The debate in the Senate to-day had a decided effect in sobering them and bringing them to a realization of the fact that there is more than one side to every question. Twenty-four hours ago they were proclaiming on the housetops that the President's remarkable somersault had disposed of the tariff issue and had snatched victory out of the jaws of defeat by making the fisheries the subject of an appeal to the patriotism of the country. To-day they are a great deal more modest in their claims, and the more conservative among them are even disposed to acknowledge, corners and by-ways, with something akin to mortification that the President has made a very sorry spectacle of himself. The idea of a parochial statesman" sitting up nights over his beer and cheese ciphering out the meaning of the Treaty of 1871, and reaching the conclusion that Article XXIX, of that convention is no longer in force, and heralding such conclusion afterward in an official paper as a discovery of his own, when men of twenty and thirty years' experience in public life who took part in the discussion over the ratification of that treaty have never entertained a doubt as to the validity of the article at the present time is sufficiently ludicrous to inspire contempt for the whole of the President's specious argument, were it not completely knocked into a cocked hat through the production in the Senate to-day, by Mr. Edmunds, of a letter addressed by Mr. Bayard to Mr. Reagan, and written less than a year ago, in which it is distinctly admitted that the State Department still considers Article XXIX of the Treaty of 1871 to be in force. In that letter Mr. Bayard says:

Only the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington were abrogated. The remaining articles, comprising those which relate to commercial intercourse between the United States and British North American possessions, are still in

It is not a surprising thing to see the President disagreeing with members of his Cabinet and treating their opinions as worthless. He has done it so often and displayed such a marked contempt for their advice that prominent men of his own party have come to be reconciled to what they discreetly term his idiosyncracies. It is a novel departure, however, to see this snub to Mr. Bayard advertised in the Government organs and by the poet laureates of the Administration as an act of courage and vigor characteristic of the man," and of "statesmanlike calmness."

The assertion that Article XXIX of the Treaty of 1871 is no longer in force is the keynote of the President's whole argument. Without it the late day wipe out the record of the past. Of course, he has the power already to put in force all the retaliation message has no foundation to stand on. For a complete refutation of Mr. Cleveland's reasoning the reader is referred to the speech made by Mr. Edmunds to-day, which will be found in another which the President has fallen and adds another leaf to that remarkable garland of blunders which has distinguished his "essentially executive" Ad-

ministration. NO OCCASION FOR ADDITIONAL POWERS.

As to the President's demand for an enlargement of powers granted to him under the Act of consider the question of enlarging them. March 3, 1887, there exists but a single opinion among Republicans. It upon appears necessary, they investigation it say, that such additional powers are requisite to carry out an effective system of retaliation they shall be granted to him, but no yet? No, say Republicans; it has not. The cient for all purposes. President has steadily refused so far to make use of the power conferred upon him under the Retaliatory act of 1887. They are ample enough to meet the exigencies of the case. Let him try those first, and show to the country an earnest of his intentions. After that, if they fail, it will be time enough to consider other and more drastic measures. But, it is contended by Republicans-and this was shown in the course of the debate in the Senate to-day, by Messrs. Edmunds, Sherman, Hoar, and others- dent the President has already the powers under existing law to do all he asks Congress to authorize him to do ...

In fact, his own Administration has done elsewhere what he pretends to have no power to do addition to make us more secure. I have not had time in the present instance. About a year ago, rein the present instance. About a year ago, retaliation was successfully employed toward Spain. which had discriminated against American vessels entering ports in Cuba and other Spanish possessions in the West Indies. A precedent, if such were necessary to guide Mr. Cleveland, might were necessary to guide Mr. Cleveland, might throw upon Congress the initiation and to shik the rehave been found in a proclamation issued under General Grant's Administration, affecting intercourse with Mexico. But Mr. Cleveland chose to make the same plea which he made when he wished to evade the mandate of the law in respect to the purchase of bonds, " insufficient authority." Then he desired to retain a burdensome surplus intact to give some pretext to his contemplated charities was right and that these are not outrages at all intact to give some pretext to his contained. This gives an argument to England and deprives the President upon American industries. Now he wishes to cover an ignoble retreat from an untenable to cover an ignoble retreat from an untenable into the hands of England as much as if it had been cabled position, and repair, as far as it is in his power, position, and repair, as far as it is in his power. from the Court of St. James and is as favorable to the ultimate English policy as is the Mais bill. Let the Presipolicy of the State Department under his Admin-istration. The power lodged in the Secretary of and, if these are found insufficient, he can then apply to the Treasury to regulate-and prohibit altogether, if necessary-the traffic in bond which the President wishes the authority to stop is plainly stated, as was ssown by Mr. Hoar, in Sections 3,005 and 3,006 of the Revised Statutes. Those sections read :

New-York, Boston, Portland, in Maine, or any other port specially designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and destined for places in the adjacent British provinces, or arriving at the port of (Point Isabel), (Brownsyllie), in Texas, or any other port specially designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and destined for places in the Republic of Mexico, may be entered at the Custom House, and conveyed, in transit, through the territory of the United States, without the payment of duties, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Section 3,006—Imported merchandise in bond, or duty paid, and products of manufactures of the United States, section 3,000—Important that the United States, paid, and products of manufactures of the United States of the British provinces or the Republic of Mexico, be transported from one port in the United States to another port therein, over the territory of such provinces or Republic, by such routes, and under such rules, regulations and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the merchandises so transported shall, upon arrival in the united States from such provinces or Republic, be treated United States from such provinces or Republic, be treated united States from such provinces or Republic, be treated to the liability to or examption from duty or in recard to the liability to or examption from duty or in recard to the liability to or examption from duty or in recard to the liability to example or examption from duty or in recard to the liability to example or examption from duty or in recard to the liability to example or example or the united states and because of their interests as Chairmon Brice, well able to take care of their interests as Chairmon Brice, well able to take care of their interests as Chairmon Brice, well able to take care of their interests as Chairmon Brice, well able to take care of their interests as Chairmon Brice, well able to take care of their interests as Chairmon Brice, well able to take care of their interests as Chairmon Brice, well able to take care of their interests as Chairmon Brice, well able to take care of their interests as Chairmon Brice, well able to take care of their interests as Chairmon Brice, of the Democratic National Committee, will be to protect him. tax as if the transportation had taken place entirely within

THE GOVERNMENT'S AMPLE AUTHORITY If further proof were wanted to show that Mr. Cleveland's Administration never doubted the extent of its power in the premises reference is only necessary to Mr. Manning's circular No. 116 to customs collectors, issued in 1885. That circular prescribed in explicit terms non-intercourse through bonded cars and provided for the payment of duties under certain conditions and circum-

stances. But the President, in addition to all this, furnishes another argument in his own message to prove that the Government had ample authority dready to meet every emergency that might have arisen, if retaliation had been emoloyed by quoting the Act of March 3, 1887, and saying:

The Congress has already passed a law, which received Executive assent on the 3d day of March, 1887, providing that in case American fishing vessels being or visiting in

the waters, or at any of the ports, of the British Dominions of North America, should be, or lately had been, deprived of the rights to which they were entitled by treaty or law, or if they were denied certain other privileges therein specified, or vexed and harassed in the enjoyment of the same, the President might deny to vessels and their masters and arms of the high masters and arms of the high possels as and their masters and crews of the British Dominions o North America any entrance into the waters, ports or har-bors of the United States, and also dony entry into any port or place of the United States of any product of said ons, or other goods coming from said Deminions to the United States.

MAND FOR RETALIATION—
MR. BAYARD.

SNUBBED.

This shows clearly that the act referred not only to fishing vessels and fish, as Democratic Senators seemed inclined to assert to-day, but to all sorts of products or merchandise coming from the British possessions, and the pica, therefore, of the President, that it is not far-reaching enough is, to say the least, disingenious.

SOME LIVELY HITS IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Edmunds described the President's attitude very happily to-day by comparing him to a cer tain Union General during the war of the Retain Union General during the war of the Re-bellion, who was continually sending to Mr. Lincoln and Secretary Stanton requests for more troops and who excused his failures to attack the enemy always upon the ground that he had not yet enough troops gathered about him to warrant an offensive campaign. Another very happy hit made by Mr. Edmunds was the remark that the laws enacted by Congress seemed, as that the laws enacted by Congress seemed, as far as the President was concerned, to have fallen

far as the President was concerned, to have fallen into a "state of innocuous desuctude."

Messrs. Hoar and Hale made very effective speeches, too, exposing the insincerity and sham patriotism of the President. But the crowning speech of the day, which completely demolished the flimsy argument made by Mr. Morgan in defence of the President's message, was that of Mr. Sherman. Its logic was without flaw, its conclusions were unanswerable.

unanswerable.

Mr. Morgan discreetly retired from the debate on the plea of being "tired." And no wonder. After Mr. Sherman had got through with him there was scarcely anything left of his points and quibbles. Unfortunately, Mr. Sherman permitted himself to make a reference to the surplus and the President's refusal to purchase bonds. This gave Mr. Beek a chance to air for the nine-hundred-and-ninety-ninth time his views on the "Sinking Fund" and its iniquity. From this to the tariff, to the Chinese question, and other subjects the step for Mr. Beek was but an easy one.

"Heavens, we are in for it now," grouned George, of Mississippi, sotto voce, sitting at Beek's left. Poor man: he wanted an opportunity himself to bore the Senate.

"Now, none of that," retorted Beck, savagely, and for nearly an hour the debate drifted into a field far remved from the fisheries, Mr. Bayard's treaty, and the President's message. At its conclusion the Senate felt as if it could proceed no more and adjourned until Monday.

OPINIONS IN THE HALLS OF CONGRESS. HOW THE MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED BY SENA TORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Aug. 24 (Special).-The following are among the expressions of opinion to which the President's retaliation message has given rise. Senator Frye said:

I am glad to see the message. It shows that the President has recovered from the spell of insanity under which he has been laboring for the last two years, and in the course of which that abortion of a treaty was nego-tiated. While that spell lasted he was of the opinion that the treaty was a fair and honorable solution of a dispute of long standing, and a satisfactory atonement for all the outrens of this county. He has suddenly awakened to the fact that there are outrages which he never dreamed of before. His new-born real, however, will decrive no one. which is required to bring the Canadians to terms. The existing law is sufficient for all purposes. He ought to execute that before thinking of cularged powers. No. I to-day, which will be found in another do not think that we ought to pass the act introduced in It shows conclusively the error into the House yesterday and in the Senate by Mr. Morgan today. It is not necessary, in my opinion. As to the message itself! I regard it as a piece of buncombe and demagegy of the worst type. Its political purpose is plain enough. It will deceive no one.

Senator Cullom remarked: Let the President exercise the powers he already has, If they are not sufficient it will be time enough to

Senator Hoar observed: I am in favor of granting the President all the power he wants if, upon investigation, it turns out that the necessity of the case requires it. But at present it does not do it, in my judgment

Senator Stewart said: otherwise. Has such a condition of affairs arisen | ity conferred upon him by the act of 1887. That is suffi-

Senator Davis said: The rejection by the Senate of the treaty puts the relations of the two countries in precisely the co were in before the President, after a declaration by gress that no negotiations were needed, proceeded to in-augurate them and thus produced a treaty which berrayed American interests to a degree unexampled in the history of our diplomacy. These concessions which the Senate has rejected in refusing to consent to which the senate as diplomatic arguments against us in any future negotiations. The act of March 3, 1887, is still in force. It was passed to enable the Presi dent enforce our right under the treat of 1818-rights which had been asserted by Secretar of Isla-rights Minister Pheips in manly language before the Administration turned its back upon its posi-tion of vantage-rights under a treaty which Senato egan declared in 1887 he could not suggest a word ferred upon the President to retailate by interdiction of intercourse in any particular or entirely, either by suc-

Mr. Bayard is reported as declaring that the modus vivendi of the rejected treaty still subsists, and will continue until terminated by action of the Dominion. That action has not been taken or even threatened. No new outrages have been committed. Many arguments on the Democratic side in the Senate have bee based upon the ground that the action of the Dominion au-Congress for further authorization. This extraordinary document is, in my judgment, a suiten menace, and even Grover Cleveland will hesitate before striking a blow Minnesota, Michigan, New-York and New-England. Senator Sabin said:

I regard this whole document as a piece of stupendous buncombe, calculated to try and counteract the effect of the blunder made in the negotiations of the treaty which has just been rejected. I do not pretend to be fully advised in all the details of the treaty conditions, and was inclined at first to think there was a good deal of talk being made over a few small fishes, but when we come to consider the magnitude of this industry and the perils which surround its presecution, no loyal American can fail to appreciate the equity of the demands which are made by these hard-handed sec-faring citizens, or the injustice that has been practised upon them by the Canadian Government. As to our Northwestern commercial interests. I do not believe they can be in any way unfairly treated or jeopardized, and fancy our people will be ture in the past three years of \$107,000,000 in excess of the expenditures by the last Republican Adi a corresponding period. I believe the thinking voters of this country and the business men of the Northwest and Northeast will conclude that they have had enough of this Administration, and will look after their substantial interests, fish or no fish. Senator Spooner remarked:

The President's message is too disphanous. He will ot succeed in pulling the wool over people's eyes by it. Senator Farwell said :

People out West will understand the President's motive. They will not worry about the measage much. The question they will sait, however, is: "How is it that the President hasn't tried retaliation as a remedy before, expectably when he had the

Senator Sawyer shrewdly observed: When I employ a man to do a job, and pay him a certain amount of money equal to that demanded by him to perform it. I expect that he shall do the work before

WHY WAS THIS MONEY PAID!

BRUNTON'S GIFTS TO MORRISSON.

THE HEAD OF THE AQUEDUCT FIRM'S RE-LUCTANT ADMISSIONS.

OVER \$12,000 GIVEN TO THE FORMER PRIVATE SECRETARY OF MR. GRACE-MUCH INTEREST. ING TESTIMONY GIVEN BEFORE THE IN-VESTIGATING COMMITTEE BY W. L. MULLER AND W. H. BROWN. THE CONTRACTOR

The Aqueduct Investigation Committee made another interesting discovery yesterday. John Brunton, the contractor, testified with great reluctance that his firm had paid \$12,000 to Richard J. Morrisson, now Public Administrator and formerly private secretary to ex-Mayor Grace. The firm's ledger was produced and DeLancey Nicoll learned by it that the money had been paid in various sums between April, 1886, and June, 1887, and that the exact amount was \$12,536 92.

Brunton & Co. secured the contract on February 13, 1886, he said, through the influence of Mayor Grace. Brunton professed to be entirely ignorant of the reason why the money was paid to Morrisson. He said that even the firm's journal, which he was ordered to bring with him to-day, would not disclose it. But the Senate Committee is determined to find out.

W. L. Muller's evidence resembled ex-Mayor Grace's in the multitude of its denials. He was especially emphatic in denying that he had ever assumed to be Governor Hill's representative in his dealings with Mr. Squire or anybody else. He contradicted the testimony of all the witnesses who had said anything which reflected upon him, and he explained that the famous notes of Governor Hill had been made for general campaign purposes, and signed by Mr. Hill to oblige the Democratic State Committee. When Mr. O'Brien handed in the money for the \$10,000 note the witness did not know and did not ask the source from which it came.

Ex-Mayor Grace was again examined, but Mr. Nicoll didn't succeed in entangling him in any snares. Mr. Grace is a poor hand at making a speech, but he can talk well on the witness stand. Ex-Congressman Le Fevre, as had been expected, gave a flat denial to everything McBean had testified to about the proposition to bribe three Commissioners with \$150,000.

Mr. Brown, of Brown, Howard & Co., said that the three Commissioners, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Dowd and Mr. Baldwin, instead of asking for \$150,000. had merely counselled him to get rid of McBean, because he was incompetent to execute the firm's contracts on the Aqueduct. According to Mr. Brown, McBean was a veritable "old man of the sea," and his firm the Sinbad that had to endure the burden of him and couldn't cast him

DETAILS OF THE DISCLOSURES.

THE UNWILLING WITNESS AND HIS TELL. TALE BOOKS.

MR. MORRISSON GOT HIS MONEY IN VARYING SUMB AND AT DIFFERENT TIMES-W. L. MULLER, HILL'S CONFIDENTIAL MAN,_ MAKES MANY DENIALS-MR. BROWN. THE CONTRACTOR, TALKS

HARSHLY OF McBEAN. The principal feature of the day was the testimony of John Brunton, who was the last witness examined. The presence of his counsel, Mr. Cantine, made it reasonably certain that Brunton not again assume an attitude of dumb ob stinacy; but, just to show him that more was known to the committee about the matter in regard to which he was to be interrogated than he probably suspected, De Lancey Nicoll examined in his presence, and just before he took the stand, two witnesses who both swore to a knowledge of the general facts in the case. The first was J. C. Rogers, of Rogers, Shanley & Co., the successors to Brunton & Co. in Sections 13 and 14. He had heard that Brunton & Co. paid Richard J. Morrisson some money, but he neither knew the amount of it, nor why it had been paid.

Alvin J. Wheeler, who was superintendent for Brunton & Co. and afterward for Rogers, Shanley & Co. on Sections 13 and 14, knew a little more. He used to see Morrisson around the work occasionally in Brunton's time, and when Brunton & Co. changed their office, he took part charge of the removal and saw a number of checks payable to Richard J. Morrisson. They amounted to about \$20,000, he thought, and he heard from J. W. Waddell, one of Brunton & Co.'s bookkeepers, that the checks "were for getting the contract for the firm." Later, in fact on Thursday mornng, after Brunton was summoned as a witness, Brunton had told him that the checks were in payment of counsel fees.

BRUNTON BROUGHT TO THE BACK.

Then Brunton, with an anxious face, was pur on the stand, and De Lancey Nicoll began to deal with him as only De Lancey Nicoll can deal with

Q .- When did you first meet Richard J. Morris -In 1883, at St. Paul, Minn. Dennis Ryan (of the Brunton firm) introduced him to me. In 1885 I was mar-Brunton arm, introduced him to man. Neither Mr. Hyan nor I at that time had any intention of coming to New-York to bid on the Aqueduct, but when I was on my trip Mr. Ryan told me I had better extend it to New-York, as he had business for me to do there. Q .- What was the business? A .- He asked me to make

figures for him on the Aqueduct. Q.-So when Mr. Merrisson was there Mr. Ryan had made up his mind to bid ! A.-Yes. In New-York I was introduced to Mr. Church by Mr. Campbell as an engineer. I did not see Morrisson for two weeks after my arrival Q .- Did you tell him you were contemplating this bid?

A.—I did when I saw him; yes.
Q.—What did he say? A.—I don't remember.
Q.—What did he do? A.—Nothing.
Q.—You got this contract, did you? A.—Yes, size Q.-Did you see Morrisson after that? A.-Yea I ame 1886. I saw him almost every day, except during a count of weeks when I was away.
Q.-Did you go anywhere with him? A.-Not to the

Q.-You paid Morrisson money after getting that o tract, didn't you? A.-I decline to answer that, at.
THE CHAIRMAN BROUGHT HIM TO TERMS.

An order from the chairman led the witness to think better of it, and he said "yes."

Q.-What was the amount you paid him? A .- e12,000
I have the books and dates of the various payments. Brunton had brought his ledger and a number

of checks. Mr. Nicoll and Mr. Beekman examined the ledger, and found that the first payment was made on April 7, 1886, and the amount of it was \$1,500. Mr. Nicoll asked for the journal, se that he might find out what was there represented to be the cause of it. "The journal is in Harlem," quoth Brunton. Mr. Beekman had informed the chairman that he was going to interest himself actively in the matter, because Morrisson had a bureau in his department. He now requested the witness to produce the journal.

"I don't think it's necessary," said Mr. Brunton unconcernedly.

"You must. The Corporation Counsel wants it," said the chairman. " Oh, all right."

Meanwhile Mr. Nicoll was finding more food for reflection in the ledger.

"What relation is M. J. Morrisson to Elaha
Marrisson?" he asked.

Continued on Third Page.